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anterior tibiæ slightly broader to tip, the emargination extending nearly to the middle of the tibiæ; terminal joint of palpi slender, acute at tip, that of the labial palpi shorter than the preceding.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra oblong, nearly twice as broad as long, with five or six impressed striæ,

rubens.

Elytra oblong oval, humeri distinct, with four or five striæ, the outer two very feebly impressed **chalybæus.**

T. rubens Fabr.—Rufo-piceus; thorax subquadrate, at each side of base foveolate; hind angles obtuse; elytra oblong oval, with four distinct dorsal striæ, the outer ones obsolete; antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous. Length .20 inch = 5 mm.

Habitat: Nova Scotia, also Europe.

T. chalybæus Dej.—Apterous, jet black, with a bluish gloss; thorax, subquadrate, foveolate at each side behind, posterior angles nearly straight; elytra oval, with four or five dorsal striæ, the outer two very feeble; antennæ and legs rufous. Length, .20 inch = 5 mm.

Habitat: New Hampshire, Lake Superior, westward to Alaska.

(*To be continued.*)

LOCAL ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Members of the New York Entomological Society and all others are solicited to contribute to this column their notes on rare captures, local lists and other items of interest relating to the insect fauna of New York City and vicinity.

A LIST OF THE SPIDERS OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y., WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Nearly all the spiders in the following list have been collected by myself at or within a few miles of Sea Cliff. Collections in other portions of the island would doubtless extend the list somewhat; mostly in the line of micro-therididæ. About two hundred and forty-four species are recorded; distributed in sixteen families. The Therididæ is, of course, the largest, with about seventy-two species; the Epeiridæ next with thirty-six; and the Attidæ third with thirty-one species. The Attidæ are very well represented, and the Clubionidæ and Drassidæ

present a good showing. Long Island represents the northern limit of quite a number of southern spiders; such as *Mahadeva verrucosa*, *Epeira scutulata*, *Theridium glaucescens*, *Oxyptila monroensis*, *Gnaphosa sericata*, *Aulonia funerea*, *Oxyopes scalaris*, *Hyctia pikei* and *Zygoballus sexpunctatus*. Several other forms extend a little ways into New England, as the genus *Acrosoma*, *Vixia infumata*, *Epeira foliata*, *Theridula sphaerula*, *Argyroides cancellatus*, *Romphaea fictilium* and *Lathrodectes mactans*. It is, as far as known, the southern limit of a few sub-boreal forms which extend across the northern part of the country; for example, *Ergane borealis*, *Agræca ornata* and *Drassus robustus*. Being an island, it lacks some forms (perhaps not yet discovered) which inhabit the mainland. This is most strikingly shown by the fact that I have observed but two specimens of *Epeira displicata*, a species widely spread and common on the mainland.

SCYTODIDÆ.

Scytodes thoracica Latr.—Not uncommon in houses.

PHOLCIDÆ.

Pholcus phalangoides Fuessl.—Recorded, I believe, from Brooklyn.

Spermophora meridionalis Hentz.—A few specimens under furniture in the house.

OONOPIDÆ.

Orchestina saltitans Banks.—One specimen in the house. July.

DYSDERIDÆ.

Ariadne bicolor Hentz.—Not uncommon under bark and sweeping herbage.

DRASSIDÆ.

Micaria agilis Banks.—Running on the sand near sea-shore. July.

Micaria montana Em.—One male, on the ground in a field.

Drassus robustus Em.—One specimen under a stone. September.

Prosthesima atra Hentz.—Common, under stones, dead leaves, etc.

Prosthesima ecclesiastica Hentz.—Quite common, hibernates under loose bark.

Prosthesima depressa Em.—A few specimens, under dead leaves.

Prothesima frigida Banks.—Two specimens in an old cemetery. September.

Prothesima rufula Banks.—A few specimens in an old field. October.

Prothesima insularis, sp. nov.

Length ♀ 8.5 mm.; ceph. 2.8 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide; patella plus tibia IV, 2.8 mm. Cephalothorax, mandibles, legs, palpi and sternum dark red brown, the latter darker on edges; the legs paler on the tarsi; abdomen gray above and below, with black hairs; spinnerets yellow. Posterior row of eyes straight, barely longer than the anterior row, P. M. E. oval, more than their diameter apart, and about as near to P. S. E. as to each other; A. M. E. larger, about half their diameter apart and less than this distance from the smaller A. S. E. Legs short and stout, the scopulas are very thin, no spines under tibia I, one above on tibiae III and IV; sternum broad; the epigynum consists of a very long cavity nearly filled by a corneous projection, more than twice as long as wide.

One female, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.

This is about half way between *Drassus* and *Prothesima* but the posterior row of eyes being straight, and but little longer than the anterior row, gives it more affinity with *Prothesima*.

Prothesima nova, sp. nov.

Length ♂ 6 mm. Cephalothorax yellow brown, blackish on the margin; legs pale, sometimes with a faint tinge of greenish; sternum yellowish; abdomen dull black with a basal reddish shield. Cephalothorax quite broad, head narrow; eyes rows short, posterior a little procurved, not longer than anterior one, the P. M. E. large, oval, not half their diameter apart, not quite their diameter from the slightly smaller S. E. Legs moderate, stout, especially the femora and tibiae of the anterior pair; no spine above on tibia IV, none below on tibia I, femur I with two spines above; abdomen depressed, about as long and no broader than the cephalothorax; some stiff black hairs, and a triangular horny shield at base; sternum quite long and pointed behind. The male palpus is similar to *P. depressa*, but broader and more complicated; the tibial hook is long but not turned out at tip, and there is a long slender tube projecting beyond the cavity of the tarsus.

Two males under leaves in damp woods. June.

Related to *P. depressa*, but differs in larger size, paler color, broader cephalothorax, etc.

Callilepis imbecilla Keys.—Quite common in some sandy localities. August.

Gnaphosa sericata Koch. (*Herpyllus bicolor* HENTZ, Preoccupied.)—A few specimens in dry sandy field. July.

Pœcilochoa variegata Hentz.—Under dead leaves in sandy places, rare. August.

Cesonia bilineata Hentz.—Under dead leaves, not uncommon. September.

CLUBIONIDÆ.

Clubiona pallens Hentz.—Quite common, under bark, among dead leaves. October, December.

Clubiona riparia Koch. (*C. ornata* Em., Preoccupied. *C. Americana* BANKS.)—Not common, under bark. December.

Clubiona minuta Em. (*C. pygmæa* BANKS.)—A few specimens, swept from bushes. July.

Clubiona abbotti Koch.—Common, hiding in leaves or crevices of bark. July, August.

Clubiona tibialis Em.—Recorded by Emerton from Long Island.

Clubiona littoralis, sp. nov.

Length 6–9 mm. Cephalothorax red brown gradually growing paler behind; mandibles, maxillæ and lip dark red brown; legs pale yellowish; sternum yellowish, darker in front; abdomen yellowish; frequently blackened near the tip, sometimes indications of a basal spear-mark, abdomen and legs black haired. Cephalothorax very broad in front, a little more than once and a half as long as broad, eye-rows fully two-thirds as broad as head, the posterior broader than the anterior and pro-curved; the P. M. E. further from each other than from the P. S. E.; the anterior row almost on the margin, the A. M. E. larger than the other eyes and less than their diameter apart. The mandibles are large, very convex above and projecting forward, the ridge at base on outside quite short; sternum narrow, bluntly pointed behind; legs moderate, slender, fourth pair much the longest, at least two spines beneath on all the tibiæ; abdomen about twice as long as broad, in the ♂ not much longer than the cephalothorax. The epigynum projects behind in an emarginate lobe, the surface above is transversely striate and shows beneath on each side two oval bodies, one reddish and one nearly black. The male palpi are small, the patella is as long as the tibia and has a distinct tooth at its apex on the inner side; the tibia has a broad, curved, plate-like projection which is notched on the outside, it does not extend over the tarsus, and is truncate at tip and with a rounded tooth toward the inner side; the tarsus is about twice as long as wide, seen from the side there is near the tip a prominent projection with two teeth on the upper side, the tube is stout and curved around the tip of the palpal organ.

Many specimens from salt-marshes near Sea Cliff, N. Y. June.

Koch has described a *Clubiona maritima* from St. Thomas, but it has no special relation to this species.

Clubiona crassipalpis Keys—Rare, under damp leaves near Sea Cliff, and in Black Swamp, Roslyn. December.

Clubiona pusilla Em.—One specimen, probably this species. October.

Anyphæna gracilis *Hentz.* (*A. rubra* EM.)—Not common. October. Hibernates under loose bark.

Gayenna fraterna *Banks.*—One male, Harbor Hill, Roslyn, swept from grass. May.

Gayenna celer *Hentz.* (*Anyphæna incerta* KEYS.)—Common in fields, and under leaves. September, October.

Gayenna calcarata *Em.*—Only one male.

Gayenna saltabunda *Hentz.*—Not common, in old fields. September.

Thargalia descriptus *Hentz.*—A few specimens. July.

Thargalia longipalpis *Hentz.*—Under dead leaves in dry places. August.

Thargalia trilineata *Hentz.*—In sandy places, under dead leaves. July, August.

Thargalia bivittata *Keys.*—One young specimen, under leaves in woods. May.

Agroeca pratensis *Em.*—Common in fields, under leaves in woods, etc. September, October.

Agroeca ornata *Banks.* (*A. repens* EM.)—One female, under leaves. May.

Agroeca minuta, sp. nov.

Length ♀ 3.8 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish, sides above with blackish markings almost forming a stripe, marginal seam distinctly black, mandibles slightly greenish, sternum yellowish, anterior femora, patellæ and tibiæ greenish, rest paler, posterior femora greenish, tibiæ and metatarsi with not very distinct brown bands at bases and tips. Abdomen pale, with a large brown herring bone mark above, sides thickly spotted with brown, three rows of brown spots on venter meeting in front of spinnerets. Cephalothorax as usual, perhaps a little broader than in the other species; P. M. E. fully their diameter apart, the eyes of anterior row plainly smaller than those of the posterior row, and the A. M. E. close together and smaller than the A. S. E. Femur I with two spines above and one in front, tibia and metatarsus each with but two pairs beneath. Sternum and abdomen of the usual form. The epigynum is divided by a slender median piece which is contracted in the middle and expanded somewhat before tip; the tip rests in a short furrow, each side of the median piece is a curved reddish body.

Two specimens under leaves in a damp woods near Sea Cliff, N. Y., May.

Easily separated from either of the other forms by its small size, banded posterior legs and peculiar epigynum.

Phrurolithus alarius Hentz.—Under dead leaves in woods, under stones, etc. Common.

Phrurolithus similis, sp. nov.

Length 2 mm. The cephalothorax is brown, with a black spot behind eye-region sending three fine lines forward and several to the sides; the palpi are dark brown the legs pale yellow, each femur with a black stripe on the anterior and one on the posterior side; on the anterior femur they almost cover the joint; a black line under the posterior tibiae and metatarsi; the sternum light brown, broad, triangular; the venter pale brown at base, whitish in middle and black toward spinnerets, black above, shining, sometimes a pair of indistinct pale spots at extreme base. The male palpi are short, the femur with a prominent projection near base tipped with stiff hairs; the tibial hook is very broad at base, with a long curved outer projection and an inner very short truncate one; the bulb has a very stout tube.

In old fields; September and October. This species has much resemblance to *P. pugnatus*, but is much darker, the legs lined with black, the inner projection of the tibial hook very short (long in *P. pugnatus*), while the outer one is more curved than in that species.

Phrurolithus formica, sp. nov.

Length 2.1 mm. Cephalothorax red brown, with a black spot behind head; legs dark yellow brown, the femora sometimes showing traces of a darker stripe; sternum yellowish, margined with black; venter brown at base, pale in middle, black at lip; shining black above. The male palpi short; the projection of the femur is at the middle of joint (not nearer base), with some stiff black hairs projecting toward the apex of femur; tibial hook very much swollen on inner side and crenate, the outer projection stout comparatively short and very taper pointed; the tube of bulb very slender.

Heavier than the preceding species, and the palpus twice as large, without an inner projection to tibial hook. Quite common in the nests of some black ants. December.

Trachelas tranquilla Hentz.—Very common. August, September, October.

Meriola, gen. nov.

Related to *Trachelas*, but the posterior row of eyes is barely recurved, and scarcely longer than the anterior row. The cephalothorax is not quite as much narrowed in front as in *Trachelas*. The mandibles are large and stout, with two teeth below on posterior margin. The legs are like *Trachelas* and without spines, but scantily clothed on the underside of metatarsus and tarsus with serrated hairs. The cephalothorax is shining like *Trachelas*.

Meriola decepta, sp. nov.

Length 4 mm. Cephalothorax, mandibles and sternum dark red brown, like *Trachelas tranquilla*; legs pale yellowish, anterior pairs reddish toward base. Abdomen pale, black on sides; a narrow median black stripe above, connected behind

to the side-stripes; two blackish stripes on venter. Cephalothorax about as long as tibia plus patella I, as broad as length of tibia I, but little narrowed in front. Eyes about equal, posterior row barely recurved and hardly longer than anterior row, the M. E. a little closer to each other than to the S. E., and scarcely more separated than are the A. M. E. The mandibles are stout and slightly porrect. Sternum nearly oval, as in *Trachelas*. Legs without spines, many simple hairs, and serrate ones under tarsi and metatarsi. Abdomen elliptical, spinnerets short. The epigynum has a dark spot on each side, and in the lower corner of each a still darker dot connected to the posterior margin by a dark line; two oval cavities are indicated in front.

Five females from Sea Cliff; in an old meadow, on ground. October, September. The young have a pale cephalothorax, like the young of *Trachelas*. It has much resemblance, at first sight, to *Grammonota pictilis* Cb.

AGALENIDÆ.

Agalena nævia Hentz.—Abundant everywhere.

Tegenaria derhami Scop.—Common around buildings.

Cœlotes medicinalis Em.—Two specimens, one under stone, near beach, with a round cocoon covered with grains of sand. July.

Cœlotes nigriceps, sp. nov.

Length 9.5 mm.; ceph. 4 mm. long, 2.4 mm. wide, leg I 10 mm., leg IV 12 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellow brown, blackened on head, three black marks each side in the furrows; mandibles black; legs yellow brown, darker on tibiæ and metatarsi; sternum yellow brown; abdomen dark gray, thickly spotted with black in the usual pattern. Head quite broad; A. M. E. much smaller than A. S. E., the other eyes subequal; mandibles very large, strongly geniculate at base; legs short, black haired, spined as in *C. longitarsis*; sternum broad, barely narrowed in front, pointed behind, distinctly broader than in *C. longitarsis*; epigynum large, semicircular, transversed by a narrow septum.

Two females from a deep swamp near Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., October. Related to *C. longitarsis* Em., but larger, darker colored, the mandibles quite black.

Cicurina arcuata Keys.—Under leaves in woods, uncommon. October, December.

Cicurina creber Banks.—A few specimens from Black Swamp, Roslyn, in October.

Hahnia agilis Keys.—Not uncommon, under leaves in dry places. October, November.

DICTYNIDÆ.

Amaurobius bennetti Blackwall.—Not very common, under loose stumps, dead leaves, etc. November, December.

Amaurobius ferox Koch.—In woodpile, not common. September.

Titanœca americana Em.—One specimen, under a board at Bayville. August.

Dictyna sublata Hentz. (*D. muraria* EM.)—Common, sweeping grass and weeds. Summer.

Dictyna volucripes Keys.—A few specimens, sweeping grass. Summer.

Dictyna foliacea Hentz. (*D. volupis* KEYS.)—Common in grass, bushes and on trees. Summer.

Dictyna frondea Em. (*D. vittata* KEYS. Preoccupied.)—Several specimens, sweeping grass. August.

Dictyna minuta Em.—One male, sweeping an old field. September.

Neophanes pallidus Marx.—A few specimens on ground, under dead leaves. July.

ULOBORIDÆ.

Uloborus plumipes Luc.—Not uncommon, webs in fences, dead branches, etc. August.

Hyptiotes cavaticus Hentz.—Not very common, dead branches, shrubs, etc. September, October.

MIMETIDÆ.

Mimetus interfactor Hentz.—Not rare, on bushes and trees. August.

Ero thoracia Reuss.—Two specimens in an old field, on ground. September.

THERIDIDÆ.

Argyrodes trigonum Hentz.—Quite common, usually in web of some other spider. July.

Argyrodes cancellatus Hentz.—But one specimen.

Romphæa fictilium Hentz.—Not uncommon, in old fields, on grass. September, October.

Theridium tepidariorum Koch.—Abundant, everywhere, most common in houses.

Theridium kentuckyense Keys.—Not uncommon, in cedars and on fences. July.

Theridium murarium Em.—Not common, in cedars.

Theridium spirale Em.—A few specimens from trees, mostly cedars. September.

Theridium differens Em.—Quite common, weeds and shrubs.

Theridium glaucescens *Becker*.—Three specimens, sweeping. July.

Theridium frondeum *Hentz*.—Very common, on weeds, etc. July, August.

Theridium albidum, sp. nov.

Length 2.2 mm. The cephalothorax is pale yellowish, with a single median line which does not reach the eye region, this is indistinct in the ♀; the ♂ abdomen is gray with four black spots above and a median white stripe; the ♀ abdomen is white above and gray below without black spots; the legs are white or pale yellow, in one ♂ slightly darker at ends of femora and tibiae. There is a little projection at the base of the mandibles as in *T. frondeum*; the abdomen is not as spherical as in that species. The ♂ palpus is about one-half the size of that of *T. frondeum*, the bifid hook is proportionately much larger and more prominent, the tube that lies in the hyaline sheath is much shorter and stouter than in *T. frondeum*.

Sea Cliff, N. Y., a few specimens. Shreveport, La.

Theridium unimaculatum *Em.*—Common, often near evergreens. September, October.

Lathrodictes mactans *Koch*.—One specimen from Woodhaven, L. I., collected by R. L. Ditmars.

Steatoda borealis *Hentz*.—Common, usually in houses.

Enoplognatha marmorata *Hentz*.—One specimen.

Lithyphantes corollatus *Linn.*—Two males, under stones; one Glen Cove, October; the other Bayville. January.

Asagena americana *Em.*—Not common, running on dry ground. May, June.

Dipœna nigra *Em.*—A few specimens, sweeping.

Theridula sphærulea *Hentz*.—Not common, sweeping. August.

Euryopsis funebris *Hentz*.—Infrequent, in old fields, under leaves in woods. September, December.

Microdipœ gen. nov.

In group of *Thanax*. Anterior row of eyes equal, the A. M. E. farther from each other than from the S. E. The P. M. E. are a little nearer to each other than to the P. S. E., and a little larger than them; the S. E. are touching, the quadrangle of the M. E. is wider in front than behind, and wider in front than long. P. M. E. slightly oval. The posterior row a little recurved in the male, that of female straight. The male head is greatly elevated, nearly as high as the cephalothorax is long; the clypeus is concave; the female head of moderate height. The legs are very hairy, but are destitute of spines, except there is in the male a large curved spine on the inner tip of tibia I, and another curved one under the middle of metatarsus I. The tarsi are plainly longer than the metatarsi; the sternum convex, triangular, broadly rounded behind, about as broad in front as long.

Microdipœna guttata, sp. nov.

Length .8 to 1 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish, with a blackish spot in middle and a black margin; sternum pale, dark on margin; legs pale, ringed with blackish; abdomen dark gray, paler above spinnerets, with about twelve small silvery spots above, sides indistinctly mottled, a short silvery stripe on lower side just above spinnerets, on venter two transverse black bands between spinnerets and base of abdomen. Cephalothorax short and broad, in the ♂ greatly elevated at head, the clypeus very concave; mandibles small; legs of moderate length and not very slender, first pair longest, femur I about as long as cephalothorax. The abdomen is globose, smooth, the spinnerets quite prominent. The ♂ palpus is large, the tarsus very small, barely noticed, the bulb large, ovoid, and pale-colored; a dark ring around the middle, and a short curved black tube at tip.

Six specimens of this tiny little spider were found in June and October. Under dead leaves in a dry woods.

Ulesanis americana Em.—Two specimens, sweeping in an old field. October.

Ancylorrhaneis hirsuta Em.—Two specimens, under dead cedar branch on ground. October.

Idionella formosa Banks.—One specimen in moss.

Ceratinella emertoni Cambr.—Common, sweeping in fields. August.

Ceratinella fissiceps Cambr.—Common, sweeping. August, September.

Ceratinella similis Banks.—Quite common, sweeping. September.

Ceratinella melanocnemis Fox.—Several specimens, sweeping.

Ceratinella pygmæa Em.—A few specimens, under dead leaves in woods.

Ceratinella lætabilis Cambr.—Two specimens, on ground in woods.

Ceratinella brunnea Em.—Two specimens, under dead leaves. May, March.

Ceratinella micropalpis Em.—A few specimens, sweeping weeds.

Ceratinella? annulipes Bks.—One specimen, under bark. March.

Ceratinopsis nigripalpis Em.—Not uncommon, in cedar trees. September, October.

Ceratinopsis laticeps Em. (*Erigone zanthippe* KEYS.)—I have two females from Sea Cliff, which are Keyserling's species; Emerton's male is, I believe, this species.

Cornicularia brevicornis Em.—Several specimens which I consider this species.

Cornicularia minuta Em.—One male, undoubtedly this species, in moss. July.

Cornicularia indirecta Cambr.—One female, probably this species.

Cornicularia communis Em.—One female, under leaves.

Spiropalpus spiralis Em.—Not common, under leaves in woods. May, June.

Grammonota ornata Cambr.—Under or near evergreens. September, October.

Grammonota inornata Em.—Three specimens, under leaves in woods. May, June.

Grammonota trivittata, sp. nov.

Length 2.8 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish brown, sides darker yellow brown, eyes with black rings; mandibles reddish; sternum reddish, darker on the margins; legs pale yellowish; abdomen pale gray, with a narrow black central stripe, and a much broader one on each side, these stripes are not connected except at extreme tip, venter blackish each side of a pale elongated central area. Cephalothorax low, but little elevated behind the eye-region, quite broad in front and longer than tibia plus patella I; eyes about as usual, the A. M. E. smaller than the others and close together, the P. M. E. nearer to each other than to the P. S. E.; sternum truncate in front, tapering behind, a little narrower than in *G. pictilis*; legs moderate, anterior pair about as long as body, all with many stiff bristles; abdomen broadest a little beyond the middle, pointed at tip. Epigynum has a notch on the posterior margin, disclosing a somewhat triangular projection, each side is an oblong dark body, the notch is narrower than in *G. pictilis*.

Many females from salt marshes near Sea Cliff, N. Y., November, December. This species has some resemblance to *G. pictilis*, but the stripes are not connected and the cephalothorax is more yellow.

Grammonota pallipes, sp. nov.

Length 2.6 mm. Cephalothorax yellowish, dark brown on head and mandibles; sternum yellow brown, darker on edges; legs and palpi pale yellowish; abdomen pale gray, darker on sides, a median black herring-bone stripe above. A little more slender than in *G. ornata* or *G. pictilis*. Head ♂ highest at eye-region; posterior row of eyes slightly procurved, the eyes about equal and equal distances apart; A. M. E. closer to each other than to the larger P. S. E. Legs with numerous stiff bristles. Epigynum dark brown, showing a semicircular cavity, broadly open behind, with a pale stripe at bottom. The ♂ palpus much on plan of *G. ornata*, but no prominent projection to tibia, the tarsal hook as usual, the tube coiled like *G. ornata*, but more slender, a hyaline oval plate on the outer side, and a dark stripe along the inner side.

Two specimens, in an old field, October. Readily distinguished by its dark brown head.

Lophocarenum crenatum *Em.*—Quite common on ground. July, August.

Lophocarenum rostratum *Em.*—Under leaves in a dry woods. December.

Lophocarenum florens *Cambr.*—Under rubbish in swamp at Mill Neck. April.

Tmeticus trilobatus *Em.*—Three specimens, probably this species.

Tmeticus terrestris *Em.*—Several specimens, Black Swamp. October.

Tmeticus probatus *Em.*—Not common, under dead leaves. October, November.

Tmeticus concavus *Em.*—Quite common, Black Swamp. October.

Erigone persimilis *Cambr.*—One male.

Erigone dentigera *Cambr.*—Not common, Black Swamp. June.

Erigone autumnalis *Em.*—Quite common, under leaves. October, November.

Linyphia marginata *Koch.*—Not common. September.

Linyphia phrygiana *Koch.*—Only a few specimens, in woods. October, April.

Linyphia conferta *Hentz.*—Very common, under dead leaves. October.

Linyphia mandibulata *Em.*—One male.

Floronia clathrata *Koch.*—In old fields, under dead leaves. October, November, December.

Tapinopa bilineata *Banks.*—Not common, under dead leaves. July.

Stemonyphantes bucculentus *Linn.*—Common in old fields. October, November.

Drapetisca socialis *Blk.*—On the bark of trees. October.

Lepthyphantes minuta *Blk.*—In piles of cut wood. August.

Diplostyla concolor *Reuss.*—Very common, on ground under leaves. August, September, October.

Diplostyla nigrina *Westr.*—One specimen, Black Swamp. October.

Bathyphantes nebulosus *Blk.*—In houses, quite common. September, November.

Bathyphantes zygia *Keys.*—Often under stones. October.

Bathypantes formica *Em.*—Common on the ground. July, August.

Bathypantes micaria *Em.*—A few specimens swept from evergreen shrubbery. July.

Bathypantes zebra *Em.*—Not very common, under leaves in woods. September.

Bathypantes decorata *Bks.*—Several specimens under dead leaves.

Bathypantes unimaculata *Bks.*—Under dead leaves. September, October.

Bathypantes angulata *Em.*—Several specimens. July.

Microneta cornupalpis *Em.*—In Black Swamp. October, under leaves.

Microneta longibulbus *Em.*—One male, probably this species.

EPEIRIDÆ.

Acrosoma rugosa *Hentz.*—Quite common in woods. August, September.

Acrosoma spinea *Hentz.*—Common on shrubbery. July, August

Acrosoma mitrata *Hentz.*—Moderately common in woods. August, September.

Mahadeva verrucosa *Hentz.*—Not uncommon in woods, webs quite high up. August.

Ordgarius bisaccatus *Em.*—An adult male only 1.8 mm. long, on a post. September.

Plectana stellata *Hentz.*—Not very common, sweeping fields.

Epeira scutulata *Hentz.*—A few specimens from evergreen trees. July.

Epeira strix *Hentz.*—Common. September, October.

Epeira insularis *Hentz.*—Common. September, October.

Epeira trifolium *Hentz.*—Common. September, October.

Epeira domiciliorum *Hentz.*—Quite common. October.

Epeira trivittata *Keys.*—Common. July, August, September.

Epeira globosa *Keys.*—Common around houses. September.

Epeira thaddeus *Hentz.*—Not very common. July.

Epeira labyrinthea *Hentz.*—Common on dead branches. August, September.

Epeira prompta *Hentz.* (*E. parvula* *KEYS.*)—Common, sweeping meadows, evergreen trees, etc.

Epeira foliata *Hentz.*—Not common, on trees. September.

Epeira displicata *Hentz.*—Rare, only two specimens on oak. October.

Epeira juniperi *Em.*—A few specimens from evergreens.

Epeira gibberosa *Hentz.*—Common in herbage.

Epeira maculata *Keys.*—Rare, sweeping.

Epeira placida *Hentz.*—Not uncommon in old fields.

Vixia infumata *Hentz.*—A few young specimens, sweeping.

Singa variabilis *Em.*—Two specimens swept from old field. October.

Singa maculata *Em.*—A few specimens swept from meadow.

Theridiosoma gemmosa *Koch.*—Swept from low herbage, in woods. June.

Cyclosa conica *Pallas.*—Common. September, October.

Argiope riparia *Hentz.*—Not very common. August, September.

Argiope transversa *Em.*—More common than the preceding. August, September.

Argyropeira hortorum *Hentz.*—Common, in herbage. July, August.

Tetragnatha grallator *Hentz.*—Quite common, usually near water. July.

Tetragnatha laboriosa *Hentz.*—Abundant, sweeping. Summer

Eugnatha vermiformis *Em.*—A few specimens in woods. July.

Pachygnatha brevis *Keys.*—One specimen, under leaves. October.

Pachygnatha autumnalis *Em.*—Not uncommon, under leaves.

Pachygnatha tristriata *Keys.*—Recorded by Keyserling from Long Island.

THOMISIDÆ.

Xysticus gulosus *Keys.*—Common; hibernates in adult state.

Xysticus stomachosus *Keys.*—Moderately common, sweeping.

Xysticus triguttatus *Keys.*—Common in meadows. There is a variety of the male which is larger than usual, and marked like the female.

Xysticus gramineus *Em.*—A few specimens, under leaves.

Xysticus nervosus Bks.—Quite common in fields. August, September.

Xysticus 4-lineatus Keys.—One specimen in an old field. December.

Xysticus fraternus, sp. nov.

Length ♂ 4 mm. Cephalothorax pale brownish, thickly mottled on sides with dark brown; anterior femora and patellæ almost wholly covered with brown spots, tibiæ and metatarsi also sometimes mottled; posterior legs with brown rings at ends of femora and tibiæ and some scattered brown spots; sternum and coxæ mottled with brown; abdomen quite thickly mottled with brown and white, several more prominent spots behind. Cephalothorax quite broad, narrowed in front, depressed; three rows of prominent spines, one median and one on each side of the pale central area; M. E. equal; legs short and stout, anterior femora shorter than cephalothorax, metatarsus I no longer than tibia I, four pairs of spines under tibia I, three pairs under metatarsus I. The male palpus has the tube start at base and go around the bulb to the projection on the other side, but it does not make a bend at tip; on the outer side of the bulb (instead of on middle as in most species) there are two hoods lying in the same plane and curved toward each other; on the opposite or inner side, near the base, there arises a long plate like piece projecting straight across the bulb toward the top of the palpus, it is enlarged and emarginate at tip (no such structure have I seen in any other species); across the basal portion of the bulb there extends obliquely a slender brown piece. The tibia has two projections as in *X. stomachosus*.

One male and several young, under dead leaves. May.

Oxyptila monroensis Keys.—Under leaves near seashore, several females and one male only 1.9 mm. long.

Oxyptila conspurcata Thor.—One specimen under leaves in Black Swamp. October.

Coriarachne versicolor Keys.—A few specimens under bark. November, March.

Runcinia aleatoria Hentz.—Not uncommon, on heads of flowers. August.

Misumena vatia Clerk.—Common, sweeping. May, June, October.

Misumena rosea Keys.—Common, sweeping. Summer.

Misumena oblonga Keys.—One male, swept from meadow. July.

Tmarsus caudatus Hentz.—On dead branches. July.

Tibellus duttoni Hentz.—A few specimens, sweeping. July.

Thanatus rubicundus Keys.—Quite common on ground, in old fields. October.

Philodromus areolus Clerk.—Not very common. July.

Philodromus rufus Walck.—Common, sweeping. Summer.

Philodromus vulgaris Hentz.—Common in houses, under bark, etc.
October, December.

Philodromus placidus Bks.—Not uncommon on cedar and other
trees. July.

Ebo latithorax Keys.—In old fields and near seashore. October,
September.

LYCOSIDÆ.

Lycosa babingtoni Blk.—One specimen.

Lycosa frondicola Em.—Among leaves in woods. Spring.

Lycosa arenicola Scudd.—Bayville, making nests in the sand. Au-
gust, September.

Lycosa pratensis Em.—Common in fields. Summer.

Lycosa erratica Hentz.—Common, often under stones. September.

Lycosa scutulata Hentz.—Not common in fields. September.

Lycosa punctulata Hentz.—Not so common as preceding. October.

Lycosa rufiventris Bks.—Two specimens under dead underbrush ;
Bayville. December.

Pardosa minima Meys.—Quite common on ground.

Pardosa flavipes Keys.—Not uncommon in old fields, under leaves, etc.

Pardosa bilineata Em.—A few specimens in grass, Harbor Hill. July.

Aulonia aurantica Em.—Under dead leaves in damp woods. Oc-
tober, December.

Aulonia? funerea Hentz.—A few specimens under leaves.

Pirata insularis Em.—Uncommon, in fields.

Pirata piratica Clerk.—Under leaves in swamps.

Pirata exigua Bks.—Not common, under leaves.

Trochosa cinerea Fabr.—Common on seashore. July.

Trochosa rubicunda Keys.—One male. October, in an old field.

Pisaura undata Hentz.—Quite common, on large herbs.

Dolomedes tenebrosus Hentz.—A few young specimens.

Dolomedes urinator Hentz.—One male, on log near a stream.
April.

OXYOPIDÆ.

Oxyopes scalaris Hentz.—Several specimens from an old field.
October.

ATTIDÆ.

Phidippus audax *Hentz.*—Abundant, sweeping.

Phidippus rufus *Hentz.*—Quite common, sweeping.

Dendryphantes militaris *Hentz.*—Abundant.

Dendryphantes octavus *Hentz.*—Abundant, sweeping. Summer.

Dendryphantes ornatus *Bks.*—Occasional, sweeping. September.

Attus sylvestris *Em.*—A few specimens near seashore.

Icius palmarum *Hentz.*—Not very common, a small form. July.

Icius mitratus *Hentz.*—Quite common in evergreens. July.

Icius elegans *Hentz.*—Not rare in fields. August.

Icius formicarius *Em.*—Two specimens, on a fence. July.

Icius lineatus *Koch.*—A few specimens under leaves on ground.

Icius harti *Em.*—One female, on a board. August.

Astia vittata *Hentz.*—Common, the variety *niger* seen once.

Epiblemum scenicum *Clerk.*—Common on buildings. June.

Marptusa familiaris *Hentz.*—A few specimens under bark. July.

Admestina wheeleri *Peck.*—Several specimens, quite high on trees.
July.

Hycitia pikei *Peck.*—One specimen from salt-grass. July.

Saitis pulex *Hentz.*—Common in woods. September.

Ergane borealis *Blk.*—(*E. tæniata* KEYS., *Hasarius hoyi* PECK.,
Habrocestum latens BKS.)—Not uncommon, sweeping in fields.
Summer.

Habrocestum cœcatum *Hentz.*—Not very common, sometimes on
seashore.

Habrocestum peregrinum *Peck.*—A few specimens, sweeping.

Neon nelli *Peck.*—Common on ground under leaves.

Ballus youngi *Peck.*—One specimen, under bark. August.

Zygoballus bettini *Peck.*—A few specimens, under leaves, Black
Swamp. October.

Zygoballus sex-punctatus *Hentz.*—Swept from grass. August.

Zygoballus terrestris *Em.*—A few specimens on the ground.

Homalattus cyaneus *Hentz.*—Two specimens, swept from an old
field. October.

Synemosyna formica *Hentz.*—Not very common, beating shrubs.

Salticus albocinctus *Koch.*—One young specimen.

Synageles picata *Hentz.*—A few specimens, sweeping. September.

Synageles scorpiona *Hentz.*—Quite common, on small trees. July, August.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF JANUARY 2, 1895.

Held at the German American School.

President Beutenmüller in the chair. Ten members present.

On motion the reports of officers were postponed to the next meeting.

Mr. Dietz, the Chairman of Committee on Nominations for Officers for 1895, reported as follows:

For President, Rev. J. L. Zabriskie; Vice President, Chas. Palm Recording Secretary, L. H. Joutel; Corresponding Secretary, R. L. Ditmars; Treasurer, C. F. Groth; Executive Committee, G. W. J. Angell, G. Beyer, R. Ottolengui and C. Schaeffer.

On motion the Recording Secretary was instructed to cast an affirmative ballot, upon which the President declared the officers elected.

The retiring President then made a few remarks on the growth of the Society and its work during the previous year.

The following members also addressed the meeting: Messrs. Zabriskie, Groth, Dietz and Palm.

Adjournment.

MEETING OF JANUARY 15, 1895.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Beutenmüller, Chairman *pro. tem.*, presiding. Ten members present.

The annual reports for 1894 of Treasurer and Recording Secretary were presented and approved, the former being referred to the Auditing Committee for action.

The Auction Committee reported that Mrs. Bradford donated about 1000 specimens.